A TABLE

OF THE

ARYAN LANGUAGES

WITH

NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS

BY

HENRY ATTWELL

WILLIAMS AND NORGATE,

14, HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON;
AND 20, SOUTH FREDERICK STREET, EDINBURGH.

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PREFACE.

This *Table*, originally published as a large wall-map, is reproduced, with additions, for the convenience of those who may wish to use it as a manual.

That the science of comparative philology is still immature, and that, hence, such generalisations as our Table presents are of necessity imperfect, is no reason why the young student should be kept in the dark as to the relationship between his mother tongue and the kindred languages (Greek, Latin, German, French, &c.) to which he devotes so large a portion of his time, or be allowed, erroneously, to regard those verbal likenesses he cannot fail to notice as simply the result of direct "derivation."

By keeping before a class some of the general principles upon which the inflections of words and the construction of sentences depend, those repetitions of declensions and conjugations which usually exercise the ear and memory only, may be made instrumental to the development of the judgment.

The experience of every educator who has enlivened that *hortus siccus* the grammar book by examining with his pupil the growth and offshoots and decay of an etymon, proves the power of the know-

ledge we advocate to excite interest in what seemed dull and dry. But mere hap-hazard glances at the curiosities of language will be of doubtful good. The pupil should early possess a knowledge of the natural classification of letters, and the laws that control their permutations. This will serve as a basis to such methodical teaching as may be brought to bear upon whatever language he studies.

TABLE

OF THE

ARYAN LANGUAGES.

Indic.	Iranic.	Keltic.	
Sanskrit	Zend.	Cornish	Cymric.
Prakrit	Cuneiform Inscriptions	Welsh	Cymric.
Pali		Armorican	Cymric.
Indian Dialects	Parsi	Gaelic	Gadhelic.
Gipsy Dialects &c.	Persian &c.	Erse	Gadhelic.
		Manx &c.	Gadhelic.

The red type indicates extinct languages.

The term Aryan, or, less conveniently, Indo-European, is applied to the languages derived from the speech of those peoples whose earliest seats seem to have been the highlands of Central Asia, and who were the ancestors of the Indians and Persians, of the Kelts, Greeks, Romans, Slavonians and Teutons. Professor Max Müller writes "as sure as the six Roman dialects point to an original home of Italian shepherds on the seven hills at Rome, the Aryan languages together point to an earlier period of language, when the first ancestors of the Indians, the Persians, the Greeks, the Romans, the Slaves, the Kelts, and the Germans, were living together within the same enclosures, nay, under the same roof."

The root of the word Aryan means *to plough*. We find it in the Latin **ar**are, and in the Greek **ar**ŏō, and again in the English **ear** in the sense of to *till*. The Aryans seem to have chosen this name to distinguish them from the nomad Turanians. In later Sanskrit, Arya came to mean *noble*, in which sense we have it in the Greek **ar**istos, *the best*, in the German **Ehr**-e, and, probably, in **Erin**.

The Aryan population of Western Asia and of Europe resulted from several **waves** of immigrants Westward. The order in which these tribes left their pristine seats, and in which they proceeded from one resting-place to another, cannot be accurately determined: but it is evident that the ancestors of the

Graeco-Latin.

Greek
- Doric.
- Æolic.
- Attic.
- Ionic.

Greek &c.

Romance Languages.
- Latin
- Portuguese
- Spanish
- Provençal (Langue d'Oc.)
- French (Langue d'Oil.)
- Italian
- Roumansch, Wallachian, &c.

Slavonic.

Lettic.
- Old Prussian
- Lithuanian
- Lettish

Eastern Slavonic.
- Ancient-Bulg.
- Bulgarian
- Russian

Western Slavonic.
- Polish
- Bohemian

Teutonic.

High German.
- Old and Middle-High German
- German

Low German.
- Gothic
- Anglo-Sax.
- English
- Old Saxon
- Old Frisian
- Old Dutch
- Platt-Deutsch
- Frisian
- Dutch

Scandinavian.
- Old Norse
- Icelandic
- Swedish
- Danish &c.

Indic and Iranic nations went South and West, spreading over Hindustan, Persia and Afghanistan; and the settlers of the Aryan race in Europe seem to have taken their way along the shore of the Caspian Sea, and then to have passed over the Caucasus, continuing their course along the Northern coasts of the Pontus. It is possible that the Greek and Italic tribes were the first to go forth from the great group, and it may be that the Teutons preceded the Slavonians; but the order we have given above is generally regarded as the most probable.

Indic.

Sanskrit, the ancient language of the Hindus, has been extinct for about two thousand years; but it continues to be studied by the learned, and is better known by the educated Brahmins than Latin is by the educated classes of Europeans. Its literature, the oldest expression of which is found in the four sacred Vedas, is very rich and interesting; and the study of the language has thrown an important light upon the growth of the Aryan tongues, richly repaying the labours of such eminent philologists as Sir William Jones, Wilson, Bopp, Schlegel, Burnouf, Goldstücker. — At the time when the Greek authors had produced their greatest works, and when Rome had hardly as yet a literature, Sanskrit was no longer commonly spoken in India, but had degenerated into various dialects, among which were the Prakrit idioms, bearing somewhat the same relation to Sanskrit as Italian bears to Latin, and ancient Pali, in which most of the sacred books of the Boudhists were written, representing an intermediate stage between Sanskrit and Prakrit.

The Gipsies, long erroneously regarded as Egyptians (hence their name), speak a language, or, rather, fragments of a language, evidently of Indian origin, and confirming other testimony that they are exiles from Hindustan.

Iranic.

Zend, the sacred language of the fire-worshipping Zoroastians, in which their Zend-avesta was written, was brought to light about a hundred years ago, and shown to be closely allied to Sanskrit. The date of Zoroaster, to whom are attributed the more ancient books of the avesta, is uncertain. Probably he lived about a thousand years before the Christian era.

The Cuneiform Inscriptions (so called from the wedge-shaped characters of which they are composed) found upon the ancient monuments of Persian cities, belong to a later period than the old Zend writings. They must not be confused with cuneiform inscriptions brought from the sites of Babylon and Nineveh, which belong to the Semitic, not to the Aryan family of languages.

Parsi, derived from the language found in the Zend writings and the cuneiform inscriptions, was the language of the Persians, until, after their conversion to Mohammedanism, their vocabulary became increased by the admixture of Arabic words.

Keltic.

The Kelts whom we meet with as the conquerors of Rome under Brennus (390 B. C.), and, a hundred years later, as the invaders of Macedonia and Greece, and who, according to Herodotus, occupied the country south of the Ister (lower Danube), spread into Switzerland and the Tyrol; and after occupying Gaul, Belgium, and Britain, were driven by the pressure of the Teutons to the extreme West and North of the British Isles.

Cornish, which was generally spoken in Cornwall three centuries ago, has gradually become extinct. In Cumberland, British has not been currently spoken for five or six hundred years.

Welsh is still extant. It is noteworthy that the term Welsh (a Teutonic word meaning *foreign*) was not only applied by the Anglo-Saxons to the Britons, but also by the Germans to the Italians (*Welschland* being German for *Italy*): again, the *Valais* districts are the districts peopled by the *Welsh*, i. e. the non-Germans; the *Walloons* border on Germany, but are not German; and *Wallachia* is simply *Wales*.

The Western Bretons, who occupy part of ancient Armorica, still retain the Keltic tongue, called by them *Breyzad*.

The Gaelic dialect of the Keltic race is still spoken by the Highlanders, who occupy the districts lying North and West of the Grampians.

In Ireland, although the majority of the people are Keltic, English prevails. Irish is spoken in Donegal, in the Glens of Antrim, and in various localities of the West and South.

Graeco-Latin.

In grouping the Greek with the Latin languages, it must not be understood that Latin, as was long supposed, grew out of Greek. They are sister languages, and in some of its forms Latin is the more primitive of the two. The close affinity between Sanskrit, Greek and Latin is so evident that when first, through the labours of Sir William Jones, the Sanskrit literature was opened to European students, it was readily seen that these three languages must have had a common origin.

Ancient Greek, in passing through the stages out of which modern Greek has been developed, has lost some few forms of conjugation and declension, and has adopted new words; but it has suffered much less loss and change than Latin has undergone in assuming its new phases.

The term Romance (*Lingua Romana*) is applied to the languages that were formed by the infusion of Latin into the different barbarous tongues of Southern and Western Europe with which it came into contact.

We may date the origin of these Romance dialects from the ninth century.

The oldest monument we possess of the Romance language is the oath of Louis the Germanic (842). This he swore in the *Lingua Romana* that the troops of Charles the Bald might understand him.

By the close of the ninth century there were in France two distinct Romance languages, the Provençal in the South, and the French proper in the North. These were named langue d'oc and langue d'oil, from the words in the two languages expressing *oui* (*yes*). The langue d'oil supplanted the langue d'oc, in which the Troubadours of the XIth, XIIth and XIIIth century composed their lays. Modern Provençal is no longer a literary language.

Roumansch (or Romanese) is spoken in the Grisons of Switzerland.

The Wallachians (or Romani, as they call themselves) and Moldavians speak a Romance language; and kindred dialects are spoken in parts of Hungary, Transylvania and Bessarabia.

Slavonic.

The Lettic languages might conveniently be placed as a separate branch. Max Müller groups the Lettic and Slavonian languages under the name Windic.

Old Prussian, the original language of the North East of Prussia, has been extinct since the XVIIth century.

Lithuanian is spoken by about a quarter of a million people of Eastern Prussia, and by about a million people in the neighbouring parts of Russia.

Lettish, the language of Kurland and Livonia, is closely allied to Lithuanian.

The most ancient documents of the Eastern Slavonic branch is the authorised Slavonic bible translated into ancient Bulgarian in the ninth century.

The oldest specimen of Polish is a psalter of the fourteenth century.

Bohemian poems exist which are supposed to belong to the ninth century, and a translation of St. John's Gospel dating from the tenth century.

Teutonic.

It is interesting to recognise in the word Teutonic the same root as in *Deutsch* and *Dutch*. The old High German form of the word is *dieutisca*, from *diot*, *diota*. a race, a nation, which we meet with in Anglo-Saxon,* *dheod*, in Icelandic, *thiod*, and in Gothic, *thiuda*.

If we trace towards their sources the Rhine, the Main, and the Neckar, we come to the lands where Old High German, the mother-tongue of modern German, was spoken a thousand years ago.

The period of Middle German extends from the twelfth century to Luther's time. Luther, by translating the Bible into the High German dialect did much towards establishing High German as the literary language of Germany.

The Low German dialects, akin to the Old Low German of the time of our Anglo-Saxon* forefathers, are spoken in the Northern lowlands of Germany, and in Holland and Belgium. Its literature is not nearly so rich as that of German proper.

Gothic, known to us through Bishop Ulfilas's translation of the Bible about 350 A. D.), was spoken by the Teutonic tribes who invaded the Roman Province of Mœsia. Gothic is very interesting as the oldest form in which we can examine a Teutonic dialect, its grammar being far older than the oldest Anglo-Saxon or High-German.

Anglo-Saxon,* the term that has been applied to the oldest form of English, is made up of the two names by which the Teutonic immigrants were for the most part known. They called themselves *Angles*, and their tongue *Englisc-Spræc*: but the Kelts and Romans called them Saxons. Anglo-Saxon* literature, dating from the seventh century, extends over about four hundred years. The Anglo-Saxon* language not only contained many words wanting in modern English, but many of its grammatical forms are lost. Some of these lost forms we recognise in German, Dutch, and other Teutonic languages.

Although the Normans, in Edward the Confessor's time, brought with them to England the French language they had themselves adopted, and continued to use it here for two centuries after the Conquest. English remained the language of the masses, and finally prevailed over Norman French. But the Conquest caused a great infusion of French words into our mother-tongue; and besides the words of Latin derivation thus introduced through the French, many others of direct Latin origin have been adopted. We have also formed many technical terms from the Greek: and have borrowed words from Hebrew, Arabic, British, Danish, German, Dutch, French, Spanish, Italian, Persian, Hindustani, &c. Still, although our dictionaries show so large a proportion of words in our language traceable to a Latin source, the groundwork of English remains Teutonic; for not only our pronouns, prepositions, numerals and common words, but our grammatical forms, remain native.

By Old Saxon we understand the Old continental Low German. The oldest document in continental Low German dates from the ninth century. Old Frisian and Old Dutch, the mother tongues of modern Dutch and Frisian, were not cultivated as literary languages until a period when our Anglo-Saxon* had lost most of its characteristic inflections. Our table shows at a glance that it is an error to regard Dutch as a *patois* of German.

Platt Deutsch, or "Low German", is the language of the people of the Northern coast of Germany, descendants of the same tribes — Angles, Saxons, Jutes, &c. — as settled in our island. It might readily be taken for an English dialect.

In the above table only the more important members of the Aryan family of languages are mentioned. We might have placed in our list of Low German Flemish, spoken by the Teutonic part of the population of Belgium.

The oldest fragments of Scandinavian literature belong to about the same period as the oldest specimens of High German. The oldest Scandinavian compositions were songs of the gods and heroes, sung by the skalds. The famous *Eddas*, — one, the Elder, in poetry, the Younger, in prose — were composed in Iceland by Norwegian refugees.

The Scandinavian branch consists of three dialects, those of Denmark, Sweden and Iceland. Old Norse, which consisted of many dialects, seems, on the continent, to have resolved itself, about the twelfth century, into two predominating languages, Swedish and Danish, while in Iceland it remained, and still remains, almost unaltered. Danish is spoken in Norway, except where the fiords and valleys have preserved dialects more nearly akin to Icelandic.

* As the Germanic population of this island called themselves simply English, many modern grammarcans object to the term Anglo-Saxon, and replace it by Old English.

Illustrations.

Words.

Indic	Keltic		Graeco-Latin
Sanskrit*	Welsh	Irish	Greek
è-ka (è-na, *this one*)	un	aon	εις (= εν-ς)**
dva	dau	do	δυο
tri	tri	tri	τρεις
chatur	pedwar	ceathair	τετταρες, τεσσαρες
páńchan	pump	urig	πεντε
shásh	chweech	sé	ἑξ
sáptan	saith	seacht	ἑπτα
ashtan	wyth	ocht	οκτω
návan	naw	noí	ἐννεα
dasan	deg	deich	δεκα

* In appending a very few illustrations of the relationship between the members of the Aryan family of languages, it is important to note 1°, that such words as pronouns and numerals, being the least likely to be borrowed, are of the greatest importance in illustrating the family likeness; 2°, that this relationship is not established by mere verbal similitude; likeness is not only seen in the words which make up the languages, but also in their grammatical forms. Thus, when it was first observed that a great number of Hindu words were very similar to Greek words of the same sense, it seemed possible that these words had made their way into Sanskrit through Alexander's expedition; when, however, it was found that this likeness extended to the commonest words in use, the theory was no longer tenable; and when closely corresponding grammatical forms were found running through both languages, the proof of their having a common origin was complete.

** In these tables we have avoided obscuring the Greek characters by the insertion of accents which, however important in continuous writing, can readily be dispensed with in isolated words.

Graeco-Latin			Slavonic		
Latin	Italian	French	Polish	Russian	Lithuanian
unus	uno	un	jeden	odín	venas
duo	duo	deux	dwa	dva	du
tres	tre	trois	trzy	tri	trys
quatuor	quattro	quatre	cztery	chetyre	kęturi
quinque	cinque	cinq	pięć	pat'	penki
sex	sei	six	szese	shest'	szeszi
septem	sette	sept	siedm	sem'	septyni
octo	otto	huit	ośm	vocem	astüni
novem	nove	neuf	dziewięć	dévat'	devyni
decem	dieci	dix	dzisięć	désat'	dèszint

Teutonic				
German	Gothic	Ang.-Sax.	Dutch	Danish*
ein(s)	ains	àn	een	een
zwei	twai	tva	twee	to
drei	threis	thri	drie	tre
vier	fidwor	feover	vier	fire
fünf	fimf	fif	vijf	fem
sechs	saihs	six	zes	sex
sieben	sibun	seofon	zeven	syv
acht	ahtau	eahta	acht	otte
neun	niun	nigon	negen	ni
zehn	taihun	tyn	tien	ti

* Both here and in the lists below we might have made the illustrations fuller, if our aim were merely to show that words can be found in which the likeness between all the branches of the Aryan family can be exhibited.

Head.

Sanskrit, *kapâla.* — Greek, *κεφαλη.* — Latin, *caput.* — Old German, *houbit.* — German, *Haupt* and *Kopf.* — Gothic, *haubith.* — Dutch, *hoofd.* — Danish, *hoved.*

Tooth.

Sanskrit, *danta.* — Hindu, *dant.* — Welsh and Armorican, *dant.* — Cornish, *danz.* — Greek, *οδους, (-οντος).* — Latin, *dens.* — French, *dent.* — Lithuanian, *danti.* — German, *Zahn.* — Gothic, *tunthus.* — Anglo-Saxon, *toth.* — English, *tooth.* — Dutch, *tand.* — Danish and Swedish, *tand;* &c.

Eye.

Sanskrit, *akshi,* the eye; *garaxa,* a hole, a window; *xana,* twinkling, from *ix,* to see. — Old German, *auga.* — German, *Auge.* — Gothic, *augjan* to show; &c.

Chin.

Sanskrit, *ganda* (the cheek), *gambha,* the chin. — Greek, *γενειον* (the beard, the chin). — Latin, *gena.* — German, *Kinn.* — Gothic, *kinnus.* — Ang.-Sax., *cyn.* — Dutch, *kin.* — Icelandic, *kinn;* &c.

Foot.

Sanskrit, *pada* (from *pad* to go). — Zend, *padha.* — Welsh, *ffod,* a shank. — Irish, *faoidhim,* (I go). — Greek, *πους (ποδος).* — Latin, *pes (pedis).* — Lithuanian, *padas.* — Old High German, *Fuoz.* — German, *Fuss.* — Gothic, *fôtus.* — Anglo-Saxon, *fot.* — Low German, *foot;* &c.

Cat.

Persian, *kit.* — Gaelic and Irish, *cat.* — Welsh, *cath.* — French, *chat.* — Spanish and Portuguese, *gato.* — Italian, *gatto.* — Russian, *kot.* — Polish, *kot.* — Old German, *chaz.* — German, *Katze.* — English, *cat.* — Dutch, *kat.* — Danish, *kat.* — Swedish, *katt.* — Icelandic, *köttr;* &c.

Goose.

Sanskrit, *hansa.* — Greek, *χην.* — Latin, *anser (= hanser).* — Russian, *gus.* — Old High German, *kans.* — German, *Gans.* — Danish, *gaas;* &c. Compare gander.

Linen.

Greek, *λινον.* — Latin, *linum.* — Welsh, *llin.* — Armorican, *lin.* — Russian, *len*, *lon.* — Lithuanian, *linnani.* — Gothic, *lein.* — Anglo-Saxon, *lin.* — Icelandic, *lin;* &c.

Deal. Dole.

Sanskrit, *dal* (to sever). — Cornish, *dal* (a part). — Welsh, *de.* — Greek, *δαιω* (to divide). — Lithuanian, *dalis.* — German, *Theil* and Ur*theil.* — Gothic, *dails.* — Anglo-Saxon, *dael;* &c.

Water.

Sanskrit, *uda.* — Hindustanee, *nuddee,* a river. — Greek, *ὑδωρ.* — Latin, *unda (udus,* wet). — Armorican, *dour.* — Lithuanian, *wandu.* — Slavonic, *woda.* — Old German, *wazar.* — German, *Wasser.* — Gothic, *vato.* — Anglo-Saxon, *waeter.*

Sour.

Welsh, Gaelic and French, *sur*. — Polish, *surowy*. — German, *sauer*. — Anglo-Saxon, Danish, Swedish and Icelandic, *sur*; &c.

To Know.

Sanskrit root *Jnâ*. — Greek, *γνωμι*. — Latin, *(g)nosco (nomen* &c.). — German, *kennen*. — English, *know, ken, con*; &c.

To Stand.

Sanskrit, *sthâ*. — Persian, *astardan*. — Greek, *ἱστημι*. — Latin, *sto, stare*. — Slavonic, *stoju*. — Gothic and Old Saxon, *standan*.

Salt.

Sanskrit, *sara* (salt), *saras*, a lake. — Greek, *ἁλς* (salt), (*θάλασσα*, the sea). — Latin, *sal*. — German, *Salz*. — Gothic, *salt*. — Anglo-Saxon, *sealt*. — The German proper name *Hall* points to the existence of salt mines or springs.

Sanskrit root* VID *to discern, to know.*

Greek, *ειδω, ειδεω.* — Latin, *video.* — Gothic, *wita, wait.* — German, *weiss.* — English, *wit.* — Russian, *wiedatĭ, wiedaiu.*

Vaidan, discerning. Greek, *ιδων.* — Latin, *videns.*

Vidvas, knowing. „ *ειδως.*

Vittas, known. „ *visus.*

Vidyà, perception. „ *ειδεα.* German, *Witz.* — English, *wit.*

Vaidas, Vaidanam, knowledge. „ *ειδος, ειδεναι.* German, *wissen.*

Vaittr, knower. „ *ιστωρ.* German, *Weiser.* — English, *wizard.*

Sanskrit root JAL to condense, to cool.

Latin, *gelo.* — German, *kühle.* — English, *cool.* — Russian, *cholozhu.*

Jalam, water, coldness. — Greek, *χηλας.* — Latin, *gelu.* — Russian, *cholod.*

Jalas, Jalitas, cold, icy. — Latin, *gelans, gelidus.* — Gothic, *kalds.* — German, *kalt.* — English, *cold.*

* By a root is meant the simplest and most original form in any language or family of languages, in which any idea or emotion can be expressed, and whence spring words relating to the same emotion or idea.

PAD, foot.

	Nom. and Voc.	*Accusative.*	*Genitive.*	*Locative.*	*Dative.*	*Ablative.*	*Causative.*
Sanskrit	pad	padam	padas	padi	padai	padas	padâ
Greek	πους	ποδα	ποδος	ποδι		pede	
Latin	pes	pedem	pedis	pedi			
Sanskrit	padas	padas	padâm	ποσι, ποδεσφι			
Greek	ποδες	ποδας	ποδων	(old form)			
Latin	pedes	pedes	pedum	pedibus		pedibus	
Sanskrit		padâu		padaus		padbeyâm	
Greek		ποδε		ποδοιν		ποδοιν	

MA, I (me).

	Nom. and Voc.	*Accusative.*	*Genitive.*	*Locative.*	*Dative.*	*Ablative.*	*Causative.*
Sanskrit	aham	mâ or mâm	mai or mama	mayi	mahyam	mat	mayâ
Greek	εγω	με	μου	μοι			
Latin	ego	me	mei	mihi		me, med	
Gothic	ik	mik	meina	mis		(compare other languages.)	
Russian	ia	mia, menia	menia	mnie		mnoiu	
German	ich	mich	mein	mir			

Plural. Nom. *vayam.* Acc. *asmân.* — Goth. *weis.* — Germ. *wir.* — Grk. *αμμες, ημεις, ημας.* Another Acc. *nas.* — Lat. *nos.* — Russ. *(my), nas.*

Dual. Nom. *avâm.* Acc. *nâu.* — Goth. *wit.* — Grk. *νωι;* &c.

AS, to be.

Indicative.

Sanskrit	asmi	asi	asti	smas	stá	santi
Greek	εἰμί, ἐμμί	εἶς, ἐσσί	ἐστί	ἐσμέν	ἐστέ	ἐντί
Latin	sum	es	est	sumus	estis	sunt
Italian	sono	sei	é	siamo	siete	sono
Spanish	soy	eres	es	somos	sois	son
French	suis	es	est	sommes	êtes	sont
Russian	ĭesm'	ĭesi	ĭest	ĭesmy	ĭestĭe	sutĭ
Gothic	im	is	ist	sijum	sijuth	sind
German	*(bin)	(bist)	ist	sind	seid	sind
English	am	art	is	are	are	are

AP, to obtain.

Indicative.

Sanskrit	âp-âmi	-ayasi	-ayati	-ayâmes	-ayat'-a	-ayanti
Latin	hab-eo	-es	-et	-emus	-etis	-ent
Italian	ho	hai	ha	abbiamo	avete	hanno
French	ai	as	a	avons	avez	ont
Gothic	haba	habais	habait	habam	habaith	haband
German	habe	hast	hat	haben	habet	haben
English	have	hast	has	have	have	have

Râjaputras, king's son.
Latin, *regis puer.*

Agnidêvas, fire-god.
Greek, *αιγλης Θεος.* — Latin, *ignis deus.*
To these a hundred other equally fertile roots might be added.

* The German curiously takes its first two persons from **bin**, Eng. *be*, Lat. fio, Russ. byw Sanskrit bhû.

Grimm's

	1.	2.	3.
Sanskrit	k	j (= g)	gh, h
Greek	k	g	ch
Latin	c, q	g	h (g)
Gothic	h (g)	k	g
German	h	k	g
English	h	c, k (ch)	g, y

* This table of comparative symbols, in which we have given the more important changes only, exhibits a *physiological* law. Climate and other natural causes have effected the modifications of pronunciation which characterise the different dialects of the great Aryan family. To Jacob Grimm belongs the credit of tabulating these modifications of similar utterances.

Law.

4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
t	d	dh	p (ph)	bh (h)
t	d	th	p	ph
t	d	f (d, b)	p	f (b)
th (d)	t	d	f	b
d	z, ss	th (t, d)	f (v)	b (p)
th	t	d	f	b

It will be seen that the letters representing sounds formed at the root of the tongue are placed first on our list, and those that stand for sounds formed by the lips last.

The trilling letters **l** and **r**, the dental **n**, and the labial **m** (which are sometimes grouped as liquids), readily combine with other letters, and interchange less regularly than these "mute" consonants.

1.

Sanskrit	*k*irsha	*k*as, *k*à, *k*ad
Greek	*k*eras	*k*os and *p*os
Latin	*c*ornu	*q*uis, *q*uae, *q*uid
Gothic	*h*aurn	*hv*as, *hv*o, *hv*a
German	*h*orn	was
English	*h*orn	w*h*at

2.

Sanskrit	*j*ànu	*j*ati
Greek	*g*onu	*g*enos
Latin	*g*enu	*g*enus
Gothic	*k*niu	*k*um
German	*k*nie	*k*ind
English	*k*nee	*k*in, *ch*ild

3.

Sanskrit	*h*jas	*h*ari
Greek	*ch*thes	*ch*loe
Latin	*h*es-ternus	—
Gothic	*g*istra	—
German	*g*estern	—
English	*y*esterday	*g*reen

4.

Sanskrit	*t*anus	s*th*ag
Greek	—	s*t*egos and *t*egos
Latin	*t*enuis	*t*ectum
Gothic	*d*unni	*th*ak
German	*d*ünn	*d*ecke and *d*eck
English	*th*in	*th*atch

5.

Sanskrit	*d*asan	a*d*
Greek	*d*eka	e*d*ein
Latin	*d*ecem	e*d*ere
Gothic	*t*aihun	i*t*an
German	*z*ehn	e*ss*en
English	*t*en	ea*t*

6.

Sanskrit	*d*war	—
Greek	*th*ura	*th*er
Latin	*f*oris	*f*era
Gothic	*d*aur	*d*ius
German	*th*ure	*th*ier
English	*d*oor	*d*eer

7.

Sanskrit	*p*urna	*p*ara
Greek	*pl*eos	*p*ara
Latin	*pl*enus	*p*er-
Gothic	*f*ulls	*f*ra-
German	*v*oll	*v*er-
English	*f*ull	*f*rom, *f*ro

8.

Sanskrit	*bh*ratr	*bh*rag
Greek	*ph*ratōr	*ph*legō
Latin	*fr*ater	*fl*agro, fla$\binom{g}{m}$ma
Gothic	*br*othar	*b*airht
German	*br*uder	*p*ercht (Old Germ.)
English	*br*other	*b*right

Kindred Words and Borrowed Words.

It is often difficult for a student of English to decide whether a word bearing a likeness to a Latin word of the same sense has been borrowed from the Latin or whether it is simply a kindred word. "Grimm's Law" will often help him to decide correctly, — as he will see upon examining the two following sets of words; in table A the words are kindred, as the permutations will show; in table B the English words are derived from the French.

A.

English.	Latin.	Greek.
Halm	Calumus	Kalamos
Crow and (h)rook	Cornix and Corvus	Korax
Lair (German Lager)	Lectus	Lechos
Night	Nox, noctis	Nux, nuktos
Sack	Saccus	Sakkos
Crane	Grus	Geranos
Harvest (A.-S. hearf-est)	Carpo (I pluck)	Karpos
Gall	Fel = hel	Cholē
Garden	Hortus	Chortos
Tear (Gothic tags)	Lacrima, *dacrima*	Dakry
Seven	Septem	Hepta
Toe	Digitus	Daktulos
Tame	Domo	Damaō
Eel	Anguilla	Enchelus
Thou	Tu	Su and Tu
Hide	Cutis	Skeptos
Full	Plenus	Pleos
Yawn	Hio	Chaino

B.

Latin.	French.	English.
Ebur	Ivoire	Ivory
Rabies	Rage	Rage
Lepus	Lièvre	Leveret
Nepos	Neveu	Nephew
Pauper	Pauvre	Poor
Brevis	Bref	Brief
Serviens	Sergent	Sergeant
Acutus	Aigu	Ague
Pacare	Payer	Pay
Quadratum	Quarré	Square
Ratio	Raison	Reason

Note 1: that where Latin words have reached us through the French, the initial consonant is rarely altered, except that in the older words *c* before *a* becomes *ch*, as in chair, chien, chef, from caro, canis, caput; 2: that the tendency of French is to shorten words by apocope* and contraction, 3: that many French words when adopted retained the Latin *s* which they have now lost, as prestre (Old French), now written prêtre, English priest.

* The cutting off of the last letter or syllable of a word.

LATIN-FRENCH

TABLE OF LETTER CHANGES.

The student should bear in mind that the Romance languages were not formed from *Classical* Latin, but grew out of the language spoken by the Roman soldiers and colonists. The popular, or "rustic", Latin differed considerably from the literary language even before it came into contact with the languages it replaced.

Classification of Consonants.*

	Liquids.	Labials or *lip-letters.*	Gutturals[a] or *throat-letters.*	Dentals or *teeth-letters.*
Hard	l, r, m, n.	p, f[b].	k, c[c], q; ch.	t: s (x)[d].
Soft	*Palatal. Lingual. Labial. (Fr. Nasal).*	b, v.	g, j.	d: z (s).

1. There is no permutation so far as French is concerned between the *orders* of consonants. A Latin *labial*, for instance, cannot become a French *dental*.

2. The interchange of letters of the same *order* is not a hap-hasard change. *Strong* Latin consonants when modified in a French word become *weak*, rarely the reverse. Ex. gr. *ficus, figue; tunc*, d*onc; ne*p*otem, ne*v*eu; sa*p*onem* (Merovingian Latin *sa*b*onem*) *sa*v*on.*

3. The modification of a consonant depends greatly upon its position.—*initial, middle,* or *final.* Ex. gr., initial **d** is persistent; d*entem,* d*ent*: middle **d** generally disappears; *clau*d*ere,* clore: final **d** disappears, or is mute; *fi*d*em, foi, pe*d*em, pie*d.

4. With double Latin consonants, the *former* of the two undergoes change, or disappears, in French; *subjectus, sujet; sub*m*issum, soumis; cu*b*itus, coude; sub*l*e*v*iare, soulever.*

[a] Or, preferably, perhaps, **Palatals,** *palate-letters.*

[b] Here we might place *h*, the sound of which in Latin closely resembled **f**. *Ph* had, with the Latins, the same sound as *f*, the Hebrew *rau*, which fell into disuse as a letter with the Greeks.

[c] Such details as the force of **c** ch before *a* canis, chien; catena, chaîne; masticare, mâcher will be noted and illustrated in the vocabularies.

[d] The **Sibilants,** or *hissing-letters,* **s, sh** Hard, **z, zh** Soft should be distinguished from the **Dentals** with which they are generally classed.

* Extracted from "Twenty Supplementary French Lessons" by the author; see advertisement at the end of this book.

Vowel-Changes.

Vowel changes are, naturally, less marked than the permutations of consonants. Their careful study would require a long treatise. Illustrations of the following remarks will be furnished by our vocabularies.

French retains[a] the Latin tonic (i. e. accentuated) syllable, and loses the atonic[b] (i. e. unaccentuated) syllable:

a amórem, amour; sevérus, sévère; amábilis, aimable; finíre, finir; mortális, mortel; grácilis, grêle; ménsis, mois; spica, épi.

b amare, aimer; cervus, cerf; amabilis, aimable; discipulus, disciple.

An atonic Latin vowel immediately preceding the tonic vowel disappears in French when short[a], and is retained when long[b].

a sepărare, sevrer; desidĕrare, désirer; clarĭtatem, clarté; collŏcare, coucher; rotŭlare, rouler.

b ornāmentum, ornement.

An atonic Latin vowel separated by another vowel from the tonic vowel, is always retained in French:

positura, posture; sanitatem, santé; vestimentum, vêtement.

In the following table of vowel-changes the vowels are arranged with regard to their comparative firmness; **i** being the most persistent, and long vowels firmer than short ones.

Latin.	French.
ī	i. fīlius, fils; punire, punir.
i long by position	e. mittere, mettre; firmus, ferme.
ĭ	e, oi. possidere, posséder; sitis, soif; pilus, poil.
ū	u. murus, mur; unus, un.
u long by position, and *ŭ*	o, ou. ungula, ongle; nuptiae, noces; surdus, sourd; numerus, nombre; ubi, où.
ā	a. ai, e. arbor, arbre; ala, aile; sal, sel.
ō and *ŏ* . . .	eu, oeu, o. hora, heure; mores, moeurs: opera, oeuvre; pomum, pomme.
o long by position, and *au* . . .	o. fortis, fort; claudere, clore.

Latin.	French.
e long by position.	oi, e. serus, *soir*; avena, *avoine*; crudelis, cruel.
e	centum, cent; terra, terre.
and oe	e. coena, *cène*; poenalis, *pénal*.

Latin.	French.
ĕ long by position.	ie. mel, *miel*; heri, *hier*.
ae	ie, e. saeculum, *siècle*; Graecus, *grec*.

La feuille.

De ta tige détachée,
Pauvre feuille desséchée,
Où vas-tu?—Je n'en sais rien.
L'orage a frappé le chêne
Qui était mon seul soutien;
De son inconstante haleine
Le zéphyr ou l'aquilon
Depuis ce jour me promène
De la forêt à la plaine,
De la montagne au vallon.
Je vais où le vent me mène,
Sans me plaindre ou m'effrayer;
Je vais où va toute chose,
Où va la feuille de rose,
Et la feuille de laurier.

ARNAULT.

La. The Latin demonstrative pronouns *il-lum*, *il-la*, *il-los*, *il-luic* (ill'huic), *il-lorum*, have given the French language the so-called articles le, la, les, lui, leur.

Feuille. L. *folia* (plural of *folium*). The accentuated Latin ŏ becomes in French eu, oeu; thus *novem*, neuf; *soror*, soeur; *volo*, veux, &c.

N. B. All unaccentuated vowels, when they terminate a Latin word, either disappear in French or are softened into **e** mute. *See table of vowel changes.* Latin neuter nouns are generally masculine in French; most of those that become feminine have, as in **feuille**, the final **e** mute.

Feuillage (foliage); feuiller (to come into leaf); feuilleton (a fly-leaf; also used for light compositions that appear in French newspapers). See **par**, II.

De. L. *de.* The Latin prepositions preserved in French are *ad*, à; *inter*, entre; *in*, en; *contra* contre; *ultra*, outre; *per*, par; *pro*, O. F. por, pour; *sine*, sans; *versus*, vers; *super*, O. F. sour, sur. *Ab*, *cis*, *ex*, *ergo*, *ob*, *prae*, *propter* have disappeared.

Ta. L. *Tam* from *tuam*. The *u* of *ua* and *uu* is often dropped to avoid an hiatus. The final **m** we shall often see fall; this occurred in popular Latin.

Tige. L. *tibia*, the *bia* changing into *bja*, by what is called *consonification* of the **i**. With the Romans, the **i** and **j** had originally but one sound, and in the confusion of the two letters **i** has, in certain cases, thereby become **j** or the soft **g**; thus jour, singe &c., from *djurnus* and *simja*.

Détacher. From *de* and *tacher*. *Tacher* appears to be a Teutonic word, akin to the English *tack*, and *take*.

Détachement *.

Pauvre. L. *pampĕr(us)*. **Pauvre** like other French adjectives derived from the few Latin adjectives in **er, a, um,** has one termination in French; *asper*, âpre; *dexter*, dextre; *liber*, libre. In like manner adjectives in **er, is, e,** are, in French, adjectives of one termination: *acer*, aigre; *celebris*, célèbre; *campestris*, champêtre. This word is a good illustration of the contraction by which the atonic (unaccentuated) vowel is dropped, and of the softening of the labial *p* into *v*.

Compare, *le*p*orem*, liè**v**re; *a*p*erire*, ou**v**rir; *p*i*p*ur, poi**v**re; *se*p*arare*, se**v**rer; also, *r*i*p*a, ri**v**e; *cu*p*a*, cu**v**e; *l*u*p*a, lou**v**e; &c,—Pauvresse, appauvrir &c.

Dessécher. L. *de* and *siccare*. Note the change of the atonic Lat. ī and **e**, and of the Lat. **cc** into French **ch**. Compare *divinus*, *devin*; *primarium*, *premier*; *diluvium*, *déluge:* also *bucca*, *bou***ch***e*; *bec-ca*, *bé***ch***e*; *pe***cc***atum*, *pé***ch***é*.

Dessèchement.

Où. L. *ubi;* the medial **b** suffers syncope, as in ayant, from *habentem*, and the **u** becomes **ou** as in *lou*p from *lupus*; *cou*cou from *cucu*l*us*; &c.

Vas. Second person singular of **aller.** The French verb aller has borrowed its tenses from three Latin verbs, *vadere*, *ire*, *anare* (from *advare*); thus (je) vais, (tu) vas, (il) va, is the Latin *vado*, *vadis*, *vadit*.

Tu. L. *tu*.

Je. Lat. *ego*. O. F. *eo*, *io*, and by the thirteenth century *jo*. The medial **g** suffers syncope both when it precedes and when it follows the accentuated vowel: as in *re*g*ina*, reine; *cas*t*i*g*are*, châtier; *ne*g-

* The meaning of derivatives is not given where the word is familiar, or its sense obvious.

are, nier; and in *regem*, roi; *plaga*, plaie; *legem*, loi. So that the **j** in je does not replace the **g** of **ego**, but the **i** of **io** (as the word was written in the ninth century, which became consonified. See *tige*.

Allée, *passage, alley.

N'. **ne**. L. *non*. O.F. *nen*. For the softening of the **o** to **e** see **je**, above: the **n** was thrown off the *ne* as in **ta** (p. 25).

En. L. *inde*, supplying the place of a genitive pronoun. In the Low Latin of the period of the Merovingian kings (beginning of the fifth to the middle of the eighth century) *inde* is commonly used for *ex illa*. *Inde* became *int*, then *ent*, and *en*.

Sais. Second pers. sing. of **savoir**. L. *sapere*. *Sapĕre* became *sapere* then *sapire* by the change of **e** into **i** as in *florere*, fleurir; *cera*, cire; *ecclesia*, église; and *sapire* by the change of **p** to **v** as in *pauper*, pauvre.

Savoir-faire (untranslatable: cleverness, a ready knowledge how to act; savoir-vivre good-breeding, a knowing what "good" society requires.

Rien. L. *rem*. The Latin accusative, the most familiar case, eventually became in French the one case for each number. This should be borne in mind in looking for the Latin etymon of a French noun. The **e** becomes **ie**, as in *bene*, bien; *petra*, pierre; *tertius*, tiers: the **m** had already often become **n** in Latin. *quen*, *tan*, *ren*, being often found for *quem*, *tam*, *rem*. The change of **m** to **n** occurs in the beginning, the middle, and the end of words: **m***appa*, nappe; *so***m***nium*, songe; *suum*, son; &c.—Used both as a **subs.** and an **adv.**

Orage. L. *aura*, *auratica*. **O** represents the rustic pronunciation of the Lat. diphthong **au**, and was, hence, naturally carried into French, which was, as we have seen, derived from popular, not from classical, Latin. Sometimes also the **au** becomes **ou**. *Cau***s***a*, chose; *au***r***icula*, oreille; *au***t**, **ou**; *cau***l***is*, chou; &c. Further, the **aticum** becomes **age** by the fall of the medial **t**; as *dotare*, douer; *catena*, chaîne &c. The Latin suffix *aticum* became very common in the popular Latin of the sixth and seventh centuries; and in passing into French was contracted from *at'cum* to *atge* and at last to *age*. *Carn***aticum**, carnage; *homin***aticum**, homage; *v***iaticum**, voyage, &c.

Orageux, Adj.

A. L. *habere*. The Lat. **h** suffers syncope as it has a tendency to do in English!, as in **h***ordjum*†, orge: **h***omo*, on; **h***orridus*, ordure, &c.: the **b** (which even in Latin we find interchanging with **v** softens to **v**, as in *fa***b***a*, fève; *h***b***ernum*, hiver; *ta***b***erna*, taverne; and **e** becomes **oi**, as in *m***e**, **moi**; *dol***e***re*, douloir; *s***e**, *s***oi**.

It does not come within the limits of these vocabularies to study the connexion of the French conjugation with the Latin. It will be seen at a glance that many Latin inflections have been quite lost, and that others have reached the last stage of phonetic decay. The remark made upon interchange and syncope of letters in these vocabularies will it is hoped, stimulate the student to a more complete examination of the structure of the language.

Frapper. One of the four or five hundred words that form the Germanic element of the French vocabulary. Of these, some were introduced by barbarian Roman soldiers, some were war terms introduced by the Frankish, Gothic and Burgundian invaders, and a great number were imported by the Normans in the tenth century. *Frapper* is akin to the English *rap*.—Frappé struck; powerful; iced, of liquids.

Chêne. Lat. *casnus*† from *quercinus*, by the change of **rc** =rs into **s**, as in *dor***s***us* (or dossus), dos; *pers***i***ca*, pêche. The **qu** appears as **c** in the Latin of the Empire, and appears in French both as the hard and the soft **c**: as in **qu***are*, car; **qu***adratus*, carré; **qu***inque*, cinq; **qu***isqu***e**, **chacun**.

Qui. L. *qui*.

Seul. L. *solus*. For **o** into **eu** see feuille.

Etre. L. *esse essere*. Etre in O.F. is written *estre*. In order to examine the phonetic decay of the Latin inflections it would be necessary to compare the three dialects of the langue d'Oil Burgundian, Picardian, Norman with the Latin and Modern French Forms.

The ending **ais** (**était** of the imperfect tense superseded the **ois** mainly through its adoption by Voltaire, and was hence commonly the Voltarian orthography. Long before his time, however, it was urged that the spelling of this termination should correspond with its pronunciation. The change was extended to verbs in **oi***tre* and their derivatives; *comm***ai***tre*, *comm***ais***sance*; *f***ai***bler*; *r***ai***der*; *r***ai***de*, *r***ai***deur*: also to some adjectives in **oi***s*; *Angl***ais**. *Franç***ais**, &c.

Mon. L. *meum*. For **m** into **n**, see **rien**, p. 26.)

† Indicates a Rustic-Latin or an obsolete word.

The Lat. plur. meos, meas, gives **mes.** O.F. had *mis* (meus) *ma* (mea) for the singular subjective, and *mi* (mei) *me* (meae) for the plural. The same formula applies to *ton, ta, tes; son, sa, ses.*

Soutien. From **soutenir,** anciently written **soustenir.** L. *sustinere.* (For **u** into **ou** see *orage*, p. 26, and for **e** into **i** see **sais,** p. 26.)

Inconstante. L. *inconstantem.*

Haleine. From the old verb *alener*, from *aneler*, L. *anhelare.* Note the addition* of **h** (as in **h**aut from *altus;* **h**uit, octo; **h**uile, oleum), the transposition of the liquids **l, n,** and the change of **e** into **ei** before **n.** Thus, *ve***n***a*, veine; *ple***n***um*, plein; *se***r**e**n***us*, serein.

Zéphyr. L. *zephirus.*

Ou. L. *aut.* (For the change of **au** to **ou** see **orage** p. 26.) The dental **t** is thrown off, as in *acu***t***us*, aigu; *virtu***t***em*, vertu; *abba***t***em*, abbé. Note that the Lat. **t** became **d** before it was dropped, a change that sometimes took place even in classical Latin, as in *qua***d***raginta, qua***d***ratus*, from *qua***t***uor.*

Aquilon. L. *aquilonem.*

Depuis. L. *de* and *post.* For the fall of the **t** see **ou** above). **O** has changed into **ui,** as in *co***c***tus*, cuit; *no***c***tem*, nuit; *o***c***to*, huit.

Ce. L. *ecce hoc.* Note the loss of the **h** and of the final **c,** and the softening of the hard **cc** into **c** (*ecce-o, ecc'o, ico, co, ci, ce*).

Jour. L. *diurnus.* See **tige** (p. 25).

Journal (from L. *diurnale*).

Me. L. *me.*

Promener. L. *prominare:* for **i** into **e** see **sais** p.26).

Promenade, promeneur. **S.**

Forêt. L. *forestis*†, O.F. forest. In the Carlovingian texts** *forestis*† is the unenclosed wood (as opposed to parcus), from *foris* (outside).

A. L. *ad.* The *d* was already dropped in L.L.

Plaine. L. *planus.*

Montagne. L. *montanea*†, from *montem.* L. **nĭ** and **nĕ** become **gn** before a vowel. *V***i***nea*, vigne; *l***i***nea*, ligne; *cate***ni***onem*, chignon.

Montagnard, **S.** Montagneux, **Adj.**

Au. The French articles reproduce the Lat. pronoun *ille, illa*, declined with *de* or *à (ad).* In **au,** O.F. **al,** we see *à le* contracted by vocalisation of **l.**

* The addition of a letter
at the *beginning* of a word is called *prosthesis*
in the *middle* . . . . . *epenthesis*
at the *end* . . . . . *epithesis.*

** The Carlovingian dynasty lasted from the middle of the eighth until towards the close of the tenth century.

Vallon. L. *vallis.*

Vent. L. *ventus.*

Venter (to blow, said of the wind, "il vente"); venteux (windy); éventer (to fan, to air); éventail (a fan); contrevent (outside-shutter); paravent (screen).

Mener. L. *minare.* (For **i** into **e** see **sais** p. 26.)

Sans. (O.F. *seus.*) L. *sine.* (For **i** into **e** see **sais.**)

Plaindre. L. *plangere;* hence *plang're, plan're.* Note in French the frequent intercalation of a new letter between two *liquids: pon***e** **r***e*, pondu; *mi***n** **o** **r,** moindre; *hu***m**(**i**)*lis*, humble; *nu***m** **e**)**r***us*, nombre; *spi***n** (**u**) *la*, épingle.

Plainte, S.

Effrayer. L. *ex-frigidare*† (ex, frigidus). The short **i** disappears before the tonic **a;** and **gd** becomes reduced to **d** (as in *fri***gid***a*, froide; *Mag***d***alena*, Maude); **x,** becomes **s,** O.F. esferoyer: and by the fall of the **s,** effroyer.

Effroi, S.; effroyable, adj. Both are derived from the old form *effroyer.*

Tout. L. *totus.* The **o** in Latin becomes **ou** (except when it precedes *u* or *m* as *no***u***m*, non; *po***m***um*, pomme; *coro***u***a*, couronne).

Chose. L. *causa* (a cause); which in later Latinity came to mean *res.* This word **chose** furnishes an opportunity of remarking that where (as here *chose*, causa) *pairs* of words derived from the same Latin root occur, the word of recent introduction will generally have suffered comparatively little change of form:

Calculus.	Caillou.	Calcul.
Caput.	Chef.	Cap.
Causa.	Chose.	Cause.
Decimare.	Dîmer.	Décimer.
Isara.	Oise.	Isère.
Romanus.	Romain.	Roman.
Ligare.	Lier.	Liguer.
Potionem.	Poison.	Potion.
Rigidus.	Roide.	Rigide.
Strictus.	Etroit.	Strict.

Et. Lat. **et.**

Laurier. L. *laurarius*†, from *laurus.* The **a** in Latin becomes **ai** before the liquids *l, m, n,* when they are followed by a vowel, and **e** before the other simple consonants: in some words, as in *laur***ie***r*, **a** becomes **ie,** the **i** helping to represent the diphthong of the etymon: thus *gra***v***is*, grief; *ca***n***is*, chien; *pie***t***atem*, pitié.

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